

cal-cu-lous (kal'kyə ləs), *adj.* *Pathol.* characterized by the presence of calculus, or stone. [1400-50; late ME *calculoſe*, full of stones < L *calculōsus*, equiv. to *calcu-lus* small stone (see *CALCULUS*) + *-ōsus* -ous]

cal-cu-lus (kal'kyə ləs), *n.* *pl.* -li (-li-), -lus-es. 1. *Math.* a method of calculation, esp. one of several highly systematic methods of treating problems by a special system of algebraic notations, as differential or integral calculus. 2. *Pathol.* a stone, or concretion, formed in the gallbladder, kidneys, or other parts of the body. 3. Also called *tartar*. *Dentistry*, a hard, yellowish to brownish-black deposit on teeth formed largely through the mineralization of dead bacteria in dental plaques by the calcium salts in salivary secretions and subgingival transudates. [1610-20; < L. pebble, small stone (used in reckoning), equiv. to *calc-* (s. of *calx* stone) + *-ulus* -ule]

cal'culus of fi/nite dif/ferences, the branch of mathematics dealing with the application of techniques similar to those of differential and integral calculus to discrete rather than continuous quantities.

cal'culus of pleas/ure. See *hedonic calculus*.

cal'culus of varia'tions, the branch of mathematics that deals with the problem of finding a curve or surface that maximizes or minimizes a given expression, usually with several restrictions placed on the desired curve. [1830-40]

Cal-cut-ta (kal kut'ə), *n.* 1. a seaport in and the capital of West Bengal state, in E India, on the Hooghly River; former capital of British India, 7,031,382. 2. (sometimes l.c.) Also called *Calcut'ta pool*, a form of betting pool for a competition or tournament, as golf or auto racing, in which gamblers bid for participating contestants in an auction, the proceeds from which are put into a pool for distribution, according to a prearranged scale of percentages, to those who selected winners.

cal-dar-i-um (kal dār'ē əm), *n.* *pl.* -dār-i-a (-dār'ē ə). (in an ancient Roman bath) a room having a hot bath. [1745-55; < L. n. use of neut. of *caldarius* of warming, equiv. to *cal*(id)us warm (*cal*ere) to be warm + *-idus* -id) + *-arius* -ary; see *-IUM*, *-ARIUM*]

Cal/de-cott award (kōl'di kōt), an annual award in the U.S. for an outstanding illustrated juvenile book. [named after Randolph Caldecott (1846-86), English illustrator]

Cal-der (kōl'dər), *n.* Alexander. 1898-1976, U.S. sculptor; originator of mobiles.

cal-de-ra (kal der'ə, kōl-, *n.* a large, basinlike depression resulting from the explosion or collapse of the center of a volcano. [1860-65; < Sp. *Caldera*, name of a crater on Canary Islands, lit., cauldron < LL *caldāria*, n. use of fem. of *caldarius* of warming; see *CALDARIUM*]

Cal-de-rón de la Bar-ca (kāl'də rōn' del'ə bār'kə; Sp. kāl'də rōn' de la bār'kà), *Pe-dro* (pā'drō, ped'rō; Sp. pe'θrō), 1600-81, Spanish dramatist and poet.

cal-dron (kōl'drən), *n.* cauldron.

Cald-well (kōld'wel, -wəl), *n.* 1. *Erskine*, born 1903, U.S. novelist. 2. *Sarah*, born 1924, U.S. conductor and opera producer. 3. a city in W Idaho, 17,699.

Ca-leb (kā'ləb), *n.* 1. a Hebrew leader, sent as a spy into the land of Canaan. Num. 13:6. 2. a male given name: from a Hebrew word meaning "dog."

Ca-leb-ite (kā'lə bīt'), *n.* 1. a member of a tribe descended from Caleb. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to the Calebites. [CALEB + -ITE]

ca-lèche (Fr. ka lesh'; Eng. ka lesh'), *n.* *pl.* -lèches (Fr. -lèches; Eng. -lèches). 1. Also, *calash*, (esp. in Quebec, Canada) a type of calash pulled by a single horse, seating two passengers and having two wheels and a folding top. 2. calash (def. 1). [1660-70; < F; see *CALASH*]

Cal-e-don (kal'i dən), *n.* a town in SE Ontario, in S Canada, near Toronto, 26,645.

Cal-e-do-ni-a (kal'i dō'nē ə), *n.* 1. *Chiefly Literary*. Scotland. 2. a female given name.

Cal-e-do-ni-an (kal'i dō'nē ən), *n.* 1. a native or inhabitant of Caledonia. —*adj.* 2. of or pertaining to Caledonia. [1900-05; CALEDONIA(A) + -AN]

Caledo'nian Canal, a canal in N Scotland, extending NE from the Atlantic to the North Sea. 60½ mi. (97 km) long.

calef., (in prescriptions) warmed. [< L *calefactus*]

cal-e-fa-cient (kal'ə fā'shənt), *n.* 1. *Med.* a substance, as mustard, that produces a sensation of heat when applied to the body. —*adj.* 2. heating; warming. [1655-65; < L *calefactus* (s. of *calefactus*, prp. of *calefacere* to make warm), equiv. to *cale-* warm (s. of *calere* to be warm) + *-facient* -facient]

cal-e-fac-tion (kal'ə fak'shən), *n.* 1. the act of heating. 2. a heated state. [1540-50; < L *calefactio* (s. of *calefactio*) a making warm, equiv. to *cale-* warm (s. of *calere* to be warm) + *-factio* -a making; see *FACTION*] —*cal'e-fac'tive*, *adj.*

cal-e-fac-to-ry (kal'ə fak'tə rē, -fak'trē), *adj.*, *n.* *pl.* -ries. —*adj.* 1. serving to heat. —*n.* 2. a heated parlor or sitting room in a monastery. [1530-40; < LL *calefactōrius* having a warming or heating power, equiv. to L *calefactere* to make warm (see *CALEFACIENT*) + *-tōrius* -tōry]

cal-en-dar (kal'ən dər), *n.* 1. a table or register with the days of each month and week in a year. *He marked the date on his calendar.* 2. any of various systems of reckoning time, esp. with reference to the beginning, length, and divisions of the year. Cf. *Chinese calendar*, *Gregorian calendar*, *Hindu calendar*, *Jewish calendar*.

dar, *Julian calendar*, *Muslim calendar*. 3. a list or register, esp. one arranged chronologically, as of appointments, work to be done, or cases to be tried in a court. 4. a list, in the order to be considered, of bills, resolutions, etc., brought before a legislative body. 5. *Obs.* a guide or example. —*v.t.* 6. to enter in a calendar; register. Also, *calendar*. [1175-1225; ME *calendar* < AF < L *calendarium* account book, equiv. to *Calend*(ae) CALEND (when debts were due) + *-arium* -ary; see *-AR*] —*cal-en-dri-cal* (kāl'ən d'rī kəl), *cal-en'dric*, *cal-en-dar-i-al* (kāl'ən dār'ē əl), *cal'en-dar'i-an*, *cal'en-dar'ic*, *adj.*

—*Syn.* 3. diary, schedule, program.

cal'endar art', a type of sentimental, picturesque, or sexually titillating picture used on some calendars.

cal'endar clock', a clock that indicates date of the month, day of the week, etc., as well as the time, and sometimes indicates the phases of the moon and other periodical data. [1880-85]

cal'endar day', the period from one midnight to the following midnight. [1840-50]

cal'endar month', month (def. 1). [1780-90]

cal'endar watch', a watch that indicates date of the month, day of the week, etc., as well as the time.

cal'endar year'. See *under year* (def. 1).

cal-en-der (kal'ən dər), *n.* 1. a machine in which cloth, paper, or the like, is smoothed, glazed, etc., by pressing between rotating cylinders. 2. a machine for impregnating fabric with rubber, as in the manufacture of automobile tires. —*v.t.* 3. to press in a calendar. [1505-15; < MF *calendrar*, by vowel assimilation < **calandra* < VL **calandra*, fr. L *cylindrus* CYLINDER, cf. ME *calender* (< AF) as name of occupation] —*cal'en-der-er*, *n.*

Cal-en-der (kal'ən dər), *n.* qalandar.

cal-ends (kal'əndz), *n.* (usually used with a plural v.) the first day of the month in the ancient Roman calendar, from which the days of the preceding month were counted backward to the ides. Also, *kalends*. [1325-75; ME *kalendes*, alter. (with native pl. suffix) of L *kalendae*, perh. equiv. to *cal-* (base of *calāre* to proclaim) + *-end* formative suffix (perh. for **-and-*) + *-ae* pl. ending]

cal-en-du-la (kāl'ən dū'lə), *n.* 1. Also called *pot mari-gold*, a composite plant, *Calendula officinalis*, widely cultivated for its showy, many-rayed orange or yellow flower heads. 2. the dried florets of this plant, sometimes used medicinally. 3. any other plant of the genus *Calendula*. [1870-75; < ML, equiv. to L *calend*(ae) CAL-ends + *-ula* -ule]

cal-en-ture (kal'ən chər, -chōr'), *n.* *Pathol.* a violent fever with delirium, affecting persons in the tropics. [1685-95; earlier *calentura* < Sp. fever, equiv. to *calen-tar* to heat (< L *calens*, s. of *calens*, prp. of *calere* to be hot) + *-ura* -ure] —*cal'en-tu'ral*, *cal'en-tu'rish*, *adj.*

ca-le-sa (Sp. käl'ə'sä), *n.* (in the Philippines) a small, two-wheeled calash. [< Sp < F *calèche* CALÈCHE]

cal-es-cent (kāl'əs'ənt), *adj.* growing warm; increasing in heat. [1795-1805; < L *calēscens* (s. of *calēscens* becoming warm, prp. of *calēscere*), equiv. to *cal-* (s. of *calere* to be warm) + *-escens* -escens] —*cal-es-cence*, *n.*

Cal-lex-i-co (kāl'lek'si kō'), *n.* a town in S California. 14,412.

calf (kaf, käf), *n.* *pl.* calves (kavz, kävz). 1. the young of the domestic cow or other bovine animal. 2. the young of certain other mammals, as the elephant, seal, and whale. 3. calfskin leather. 4. *Informal*, an awkward, silly boy or man. 5. a mass of ice detached from a glacier, iceberg, or floe. 6. in *calif*, (of a cow or other animal having calves) pregnant. 7. kill the fatted calf, to prepare an elaborate feast in welcome or celebration. [bef. 900; ME: OE *cealf*, *calf*; c. OS *kalf*, ON *kalf*, OHG *kalb*] —*calf'less*, *adj.* —*calf'like*, *adj.*

calf² (kaf, käf), *n.* *pl.* calves (kavz, kävz). the fleshy part of the back of the human leg below the knee. [1275-1325; ME < ON *kalfi*; akin to *CALF*¹]

calf' love'. See *puppy love*. [1815-25]

calf' rop'ing, a timed rodeo event in which a mounted rider chases and lassos a calf, dismounts, and throws the calf to the ground, tying three of the animal's legs with a short length of rope. [1905-10, Amer.]

calf's-foot jel'ly (kavz'fōt', kävz', -kafs',

käfs'-), jelly made from the stock of boiled calves' feet. [1765-75]

calf-skin (kal'f'skin', käf'-), *n.* 1. the skin or hide of a calf. 2. leather made from this skin. [1580-90; CALF + SKIN]

calf's' tongue', *Archit.* a molding having pendent, tongue-like members in relief against a flat or molded surface.

Cal-gary (kal'gə rē), *n.* a city in S Alberta, in SW Canada. 469,917.

Cal'gary red'eye, *Canadian* (chiefly Alberta), a drink consisting of a mixture of beer and tomato juice.

Cal-gon (kal'gon), *Trademark*, a brand of sodium phosphate glass (sodium hexametaphosphate), soluble in water; used as a water-softening agent.

Cal-houn (kal'hōn', kəl-), *n.* John Caldwell, 1782-1850, vice president of the U.S. 1825-32.

Ca-li (kā'le), *n.* a city in SW Colombia. 898,253.

Cal-i-ban (kal'ə ban'), *n.* the ugly, beastlike slave of Prospero in Shakespeare's *The Tempest*.

cal-i-ber (kal'ə bər), *n.* 1. the diameter of something of circular section, esp. that of the inside of a tube: a pipe of three-inch caliber. 2. *Ord.* the diameter of the bore of a gun taken as a unit of measurement. 3. degree of capacity or competence; ability: a mathematician of high caliber. 4. degree of merit or excellence; quality: the high moral caliber of the era. Also, esp. Brit., *cal'i-br*, [1560-70; var. of *calibre* < MF < Ar *qālīb* mold, last < Gk *kālāpous* shoe last, equiv. to *kālā-* comb. form of *kālōn* wood + *pōūs* foot (see *-POD*)] —*cal'i-bred*, *adj.* —*Syn.* 4. worth, distinction.

cal-i-brate (kal'ə brāt'), *v.t.*, *-brat-ed*, *-brat-ing*, 1. to determine, check, or rectify the graduation of (any instrument giving quantitative measurements). 2. to divide or mark with gradations, graduations, or other indexes of degree, quantity, etc., as on a thermometer, measuring cup, or the like. 3. to determine the correct range for (an artillery gun, mortar, etc.) by observing where the fired projectile hits. 4. to plan or devise (something) carefully so as to have a precise use, application, appeal, etc.: a sales strategy calibrated to rich investors. [1860-65; CALIBER + -ATE] —*cal'i-bra'tion*, *n.* —*cal'i-bra'tor*, *cal'i-brat'er*, *n.*

cal-i-ces (kal'ə sēz'), *n.* *pl.* of *calix*.

cal-i-che (kāl'ē chē), *n.* *Geol.* 1. a surface deposit consisting of sand or clay impregnated with crystalline salts such as sodium nitrate or sodium chloride. 2. a zone of calcium carbonate or other carbonates in soils of semiarid regions. Cf. *duricrust*, *hardpan*. [1855-60; < Sp. flake of lime, equiv. to *cal* lime (< L *calc-*; see *CALX*) + *-iche* *n.* suffix]

cal-i-cle (kal'i kəl), *n.* 1. a cuplike depression or formation, as in corals. 2. *Bot.*, *Zool.* calyculus. [1840-50; < L *caliculus* small cup, equiv. to *calic-* (s. of *calix*; see *CALIX*) cup + *-ulus* -ule]

cal-i-co (kal'i kō'), *n.* *pl.* -coes, -cos, *adj.* —*n.* 1. a plain-woven cotton cloth printed with a figured pattern, usually on one side. 2. *Brit.* plain white cotton cloth. 3. an animal having a spotted or particolored coat. 4. *Obs.* a figured cotton cloth from India. —*adj.* 5. made of calico. 6. resembling printed calico; spotted or mottled. [1495-1505; short for *Calico cloth*, var. of *Calicut cloth*, named after city in India which orig. exported it]

cal-i-co-back (kal'i kō bak'), *n.* See *harlequin bus*. [1870-75, Amer.]

cal'ico bass' (bas), the black crappie. See *under crappie*. [1880-85, Amer.]

cal'ico bug'. See *harlequin bug*. [1885-90, Amer.]

cal'ico bush'. See *mountain laurel*. [1805-15, Amer.]

cal'ico cat', a domestic cat, esp. a female one, of variegated black, yellow, and white coloring. Also called *tor-toise-shell cat*.

cal'ico clam', any marine bivalve mollusk of the genus *Macrocallista*, esp. *M. nimbosa*, having a smooth, thick, rounded shell marked with violet-brown or lilac spots or streaks.

cal'ico crab'. See *lady crab*.

MONTHS OF PRINCIPAL CALENDARS

Gregorian		Jewish		Muslim	
Month	Number of Days	Month	Number of Days	Month	Number of Days
January	31	Tishri¹	30	Moharram	30
February	28	Heshvan	29	Safar	29
(in leap years: 29)		(in some years: 30)			
March	31	Kislev	29	Rabi I	30
		(in some years: 30)			
April	30	Tevet	29	Rabi II	29
May	31	Shevat	30	Jumada I	30
June	30	Adar²	29	Jumada II	29
		(in leap years: 30)			
July	31	Nisan³	30	Raiah	30
August	31	Iyar			
September	30	Sivan			
October	30	Tammuz			
November	31	Av			
December	31	Elul			

¹The beginning of the civil year, corresponding

²In leap years Adar is followed by the intercalary

³The beginning of the ecclesiastical year, corre-

CONCISE ETYMOLOGY KEY: <, descended or borrowed from; >, whence; b, blend of; blended; c, cognate with; cf., compare; deriv., derivative; equiv., equivalent; imit., imitative; obl., oblique; r., replacing; s., stem; sp., spelling, spelled; resp., respelling; respelled; trans., translation; ? origin unknown; * unattested; † probably earlier than. See the full key inside the front cover.

Acknowledgments and Permissions

The "A Dictionary of the English Language" section of this book (*Webster's Encyclopedic Unabridged Dictionary*) is based on the second edition of *The Random House Dictionary of the English Language, the Unabridged Edition*, copyright 1993, 1987.

First published in 2001 by
Thunder Bay Press

An imprint of the Advantage Publishers Group
5880 Oberlin Drive, San Diego, CA 92121-4794
www.advantagebooksonline.com

Copyright © 1996 by Random House Value Publishing, Inc.

All rights reserved under International and Pan-American
Copyright Conventions.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means electronic or mechanical including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without permission in writing from the copyright holder.

All notations of errors or omissions should be addressed to Thunder Bay Press, editorial department, at the above address. All other correspondence (author inquires, permissions) concerning the content of this book should be addressed to Random House Value Publishing, a division of Random House, Inc. 280 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017.
<http://www.randomhouse.com/>

ISBN 1-57145-691-0

Printed and bound in the United States of America

1 2 3 4 5